

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF



AND

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

GROWN AND FOR SALE AT

Shinn's Nurseries

NILES.

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

SHINN & CO., Proprietors.

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San Francisco.



To Our Customers.

In presenting this Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, we would observe that many additions have been made, especially in the fruit and nut-bearing departments, and *all* well-tested varieties.

We intend that our establishment shall keep up with the progress of the times in everything that constitutes real improvement.

Our location affords us facilities for daily communication by rail, with almost all parts of the country, being in the immediate vicinity of Niles Junction, Alameda County, California.

Our grounds are extensive, and the soil of the best quality, for the production of well-grown and well-rooted trees.

The selection of varieties best adapted to the various climates of this coast is a matter of the utmost importance to the fruit-grower, whether he only plants for home use, or more largely for market. The recent introduction of various appliances for the cheap and rapid drying of green fruit, and the growing demand for California canned fruits (in the Eastern cities and even in Europe) only renders the selection of best varieties the more important.

Our long experience in the growing of trees and fruit, with close observation upon the effects of soil and climatic influence, have, to some extent, qualified us to make suitable selections of varieties, according to the objects sought to be accomplished by the planter, his locality and peculiarities of climate. This knowledge will always be at the service of our customers who desire to avail themselves of it.

Whilst, therefore, we grow for sale a large number of varieties of fruits, and are prepared to supply them in any quantity that may be desired, we unhesitatingly advise all setting out orchards, to plant only such varieties of the different fruits, as have been well tested in this State, having reference to such as ripen in regular succession, from the earliest to the latest. This will be most profitable, whether fruit is grown for home use only, or for market.

Our aim is to simplify for the gardener and orchardist the work of making selections. But California extends over so many lines of latitude, with so varied a climate, (to say nothing of the various tastes and preferences of cultivators,) that we find it necessary to keep a long list of varieties.

Experience has demonstrated that in very dry winters extreme care should be taken, not only in transplanting trees from the nursery to the orchard, but that they must be looked after through the summer. However carefully trees may be handled and transplanted, if no rain falls upon them to settle the earth closely about the roots, they ought to have water and the ground kept mulched. We always use the utmost care in packing our trees, and in dry weather to dampen the roots before sending them out, but the after-management of them depends wholly upon the purchaser.

HINTS UPON TRANSPLANTING.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.—Unless the soil is good, and well prepared, it will be vain to expect healthy trees or good fruit. This remark is true of all countries, all climates, and all kinds of fruit. The soil should be dry naturally,

or made so by drainage. It should be pulverized and mellowed to as great a depth as possible. This point cannot be too strongly insisted upon, in a dry climate like that of California. If the earth is finely pulverized over the whole surface of the orchard to the depth of ten or twelve inches, or more, the moisture will rise from below, and trees planted in ground so prepared and carefully mulched, will rarely suffer from drought.

PLANTING.—Before planting, all broken roots and all roots previously cut, should be freshened by a clean upward cut. The branches should be cut back fully half their length, cutting shorter as you go upward, and not omitting the leading stem. Thus you will commence the formation of a symmetrical head. All trees having but a single stem of whatever age, should be cut back to about two and a half feet, or three feet at most, leaving a strong bud at the top on the windward side. The neglect of this rule has been the cause of slender and unsightly trees seen in many orchards.

Whatever may be the character of the soil, the hole for the tree must be at least large enough and deep enough to permit the roots to be placed in about the same position they occupied before removal. When practicable, place the strongest roots towards the windward side; this will encourage the growth of strong branches on that side. This is a point of much consequence, as every tree grower knows how difficult it is to induce a perfectly symmetrical growth, on account of the tendency of all trees to make their strongest branches on the leeward side.

Immediately before planting, it is a good practice to dip the roots into a very thin mud, made from rich surface soil. Let the tree be planted a *little* deeper than it stood in the nursery, the hole being filled with fine damp surface mold, and carefully pressed (not packed), about and under the roots. If the dirt is dry it must be moistened—this is essential—but the practice of pouring a pail of water into a hole is not recommended. If, however, no rain should fall upon the trees after planting, so as fully to settle the earth about the roots, water ought to be applied.

MULCHING.—Whether the season be wet or dry, all trees ought to be *well mulched* at the time of planting. This practice cannot be too much insisted upon. It is always a great benefit to newly planted trees, but in very dry seasons it will often prove the means of keeping trees fresh and healthy which otherwise would droop, and perhaps entirely fail. *Mulching* consists in covering the ground about the tree to a distance, of say three feet or more, with some light substance, as half rotten straw, or long manure, to the depth of three or four inches. This mulch will preserve the moisture, and maintain an even temperature about the roots, and thus promote the growth of the tree, and assist it to recover from the effects of removal.

AFTER CULTURE.—Orchards should be kept free from weeds and grass, the surface always kept loose and mellow, and no crop of any kind should ever be grown in an orchard in this climate. A few vegetables *may* be grown in young orchards, but even this had better be omitted, for the fruit trees will need (and sooner or later will appropriate) all the latent capacities of the soil.

PRUNING.—The skillful orchardist will find something to do in the way of pruning every year, at least until his trees come fully into bearing. He will observe that different varieties have different habits of growth, and must be treated differently. If a tree inclines to run upward, making a narrow close head, as the Clairgeau Pear, or Black Tartarian Cherry, he will cut the

branches back severely when the tree is young, removing some interior branches entirely; thus inducing the tree to make a more spreading head than is natural to the variety. But if the tree inclines to make a low and spreading head, as the Fall Pippin Apple or Rhode Island Greening, for example, he will encourage the branches to grow upward, by removing low and outside branches. Thus by judicious pruning, and adapting the treatment carefully and systematically to the habits of growth of the different varieties, he will be able to produce a good degree of uniformity of shape.

Orchard trees in California ought to be pruned immediately after they have shed their leaves, or as early thereafter as practicable.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Correspondents are requested to write their names plainly, with full address, and to give plain and full directions as to how, and by what route they wish trees shipped. If the trees ordered are to be sent to care of any person, please give his full address, viz: name, location, and route for shipping. Should no directions be given, we shall use our best judgment, without assuming any responsibility in the matter.

Transportation is at the expense of purchasers, but no charge will be made for delivering at the depot at Niles.

We make a small charge for material used in packing trees, boxes and pots, when required, intended to cover cost of same.

We urge (for the benefit of our customers) that orders be sent early in the season. Early planting is at all times to the advantage of the planter. He is more likely to have his list filled entirely.

Persons without several years' experience in California, will do well to designate numbers they intend to set out of the different Summer, Autumn and Winter fruits, and leave the selection of varieties to us. When particular varieties are ordered, we shall supply them, unless our sales shall have exhausted our stock. In such case other sorts, equal in all respects, as to season, etc., may be substituted. If customers for any reason prefer that no substitution take place, they should so state in their order.

Also, whether in case two year old trees of the varieties ordered cannot be supplied, one year old trees would be preferred, to substitution of other similar varieties from two year olds.

The list of trees and plants wanted should in all cases be furnished on separate sheets from the letter.

Those contemplating setting out trees will find it greatly to their advantage to see our stock, or to open correspondence with us, before purchasing. We cordially invite a personal examination of our stock by every one intending to buy, when it is practicable.

We always label each variety plainly and pack strongly, and cover packages so as to be handled safely, and carried any distance.

Our customers are requested to notify us promptly of any errors in filling their orders, that we may at once make reparation, which will always cheerfully be done.

TERMS—Cash. A reasonable discount to those purchasing large quantities for one destination.

Persons ordering trees to be sent by express can arrange for payment of bills to the express agent on delivery. When some other mode is preferred the orders should be accompanied with a sufficient remittance, or a satisfactory reference, and mentioning the most convenient mode of payment. Remittances can be made by Express, or draft on San Francisco, registered letters, or P. O. money orders. Letters and remittances will receive prompt and equal attention, whether directed to James Shinn, Niles, Alameda Co., Cal., or to Dr. J. W. Clark, 318 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CATALOGUE.

Select Apples.

Apple trees may be transplanted from the nursery, at one or two years from the bud. Perhaps, all things considered, the latter age is preferable; though the practice of planting in orchards one year from the bud has many advocates and some advantages.

In selecting apples, it should be remembered that some of the favorite varieties of the Eastern States do not succeed well on this coast; and also that many of the strictly winter apples in those States ripen here in the fall. We have but few apples that really keep well through our winter months.

These remarks are more especially applicable to the lower valleys, and the coast region generally; the higher and cooler portions of the State produce apples more nearly resembling same varieties in the Eastern States in keeping qualities.

In fixing the time of ripening of apples, (as well as other fruits,) we can only approximate on account of the diversity of climate, and other causes bearing upon this point. The time mentioned in this catalogue is intended to apply to the coast region of the State, and will be found sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

Summer Apples.

American Summer Pearmain. Size above medium; mostly covered with red; quality, best. Tree a poor grower, but bears well. Ripens all through August.

Early Harvest. Medium to large; pale yellow; sub-acid; fine for eating and cooking. In use, last of June and first of July. The earliest good apple.

Early Pennock. Large; striped, red and yellow. Tree hardy and productive. August.

Early Strawberry. Medium size, striped with red. Quality, best. Ripens nearly with American Summer Pearmain.

Keswick Codlin. Large; yellow; acid; fine for cooking. Ripens about mid-summer.

Red Astracan. Large; rich red color; very tart. Ripens just after Early Harvest apple. A very popular and valuable apple.

Red June. Medium size; clear red color; tender; sub-acid. Ripens with Early Harvest apple. Tree slender, and of slow growth.

Summer Queen. Large; striped with pale red. Tree moderately vigorous, bears well. Late summer.

Trenton Early. Large; yellow; flesh tender; sub-acid. Late summer.

William's Favorite. Medium to large; color dull red; tree small but a great bearer. Ripe in July.

Autumn Apples.

Alexander. Very large; mottled with red; mild sub-acid; moderately productive. A very showy apple.

Autumn Strawberry. Medium; streaked with light and dark red. Mid-autumn.

Chenango Strawberry. Large, red and yellow; handsome. Tree grows and bears well.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large; color red and yellow. Ripens early autumn.

Fall Pippin. Very large; rich yellow. Ripens about middle of autumn.

Fameuse. Small; yellow, mostly covered with dark red; flesh very white, tender and juicy. Quality, best.

Gravenstein. Large; color, rich red upon yellow ground. A very superior apple in all respects.

Hays. (WINE APPLE.) Large; beautifully striped with red; flesh tender; very good. Late fall.

Holland Pippin. (GOLDEN PIPPIN of some.) This is one of the best apples of its season. Large to very large; yellow, with brown cheek in sun; quite tart; tender and juicy. Ripens early fall.

Maiden's Blush. Medium; pale yellow with bright red cheek; brisk sub-acid. Tree grows and bears well.

London Sweet. Large; yellow; fine flavor. Ripens late fall and early winter.

Ohio Nonpareil. Large; beautifully mottled red and yellow; highly valued in the Western States, but not fully tested here. Ripens late fall.

Rambo. Medium to large. This apple so popular in the States does not fail to sustain its high character on this coast.

Skinner's Seedling. Large; yellow; very tender; good flavor. Origin—San José, California. Tree grows well and comes early into bearing.

Sops of Wine. A very beautiful red apple of medium size, and fair quality, ripening early fall.

Sweet Bough. Large; yellow; tender and very sweet. Tree a poor grower but bears well. Early summer.

Pumpkin Sweet. Large to very large; greenish color; flesh white, sweet. Ripens all through autumn.

Washington Strawberry. (NICHOL'S STRAWBERRY.) Large; yellow; shaded and splashed with rich red. A very valuable fruit for market. Has been well tested here. Ripens about mid autumn.

Winter Apples.

Andrews' Seedling. A good keeping red apple, recently introduced by us from Vermont. Size above medium.

Beck's Red. Large; rich red; sub-acid; keeps well. Tree a strong grower.

Ben Davis. Large; red and very handsome. A great favorite in the Western States, where it is a good keeper.

Baldwin. An old, well-known large red apple. Succeeds well in all the upper portions of California.

Broadwell. An excellent sweet apple of medium size; yellow, and ripening late fall and early winter.

Buff. A large Southern apple, where it keeps late; color yellow, striped with crimson.

Bell Flower. Large; yellow; every way desirable, but ripens in November, and is scarcely a winter apple here.

Canada Reinette. Very large; yellow, with slight wash of brown on sunny side; quality, best. Early winter.

Culasaga. A large striped North Carolina apple. Keeps well in the South.

Cayuga Red Streak. (TWENTY-OUNCE.) Very large; striped with dark purple. A very popular apple of fair quality. Ripens early winter or late fall.

Dominie, or Eng. Red Streak. Medium to large; streaked with bright red. A good keeper. Tree very vigorous.

Esopus Spitzenberg. Large; rich red color; fruit of best quality. Rather a shy bearer in the lower valleys, but in the northern portions of the State bears freely.

Grimes' Golden. This favorite Western apple has not been extensively tested on this coast. Size, full medium; color rich golden yellow. Keeps well in its native locality—Western Virginia.

Grindstone (AMERICAN PIPPIN). Only valuable on account of its late keeping. May be kept all the year.

Jeniton (RAWLI'S JANET). Full medium in size, finely striped with red; good quality, and keeps well.

Jonathan. Size, full medium; mostly covered with red; keeps till mid-winter. This favorite apple has fully sustained its reputation wherever planted on this coast.

King, of Tompkins County. Large; rich red color; high flavor, and every way desirable. Early winter. Subject to water-core in some localities.

Large Striped Pearmain. A fine Southern apple of rich red color; large size, and a good keeper in the South.

Lawver. Large; deep red color; and is said to keep late.

Nickajack. A large striped, red and yellow apple, of North Carolina origin, where it is one of the best, and keeps late. Tree a fine grower.

Norton's Mellon. Above medium in size; rich striped color, and best quality. Tree makes a round head, and bears well.

Ortley. (WHITE BELL FLOWER) Above medium size; greenish yellow, very good.

Red Edwards. A beautiful smooth red apple, of good size; good flavor; and keeps till spring.

Rhode Island Greening. An old well-known variety which succeeds well everywhere. Can hardly be termed a winter apple in this climate.

Roxbury Russett. This popular New England apple is a profuse bearer on this Coast, but does not keep late.

Smith's Cider. Large; mottled red and white; one of the best of our apples for cooking or eating. Early winter.

Smoke-house. Rather large; shaded with red. An old Pennsylvania variety, ripening in early winter.

Sonoma Seedling. Large; striped and mottled with deep red. Keeps well. Originated recently, in Sonoma County, California.

Swaar. This is one of the finest flavored apples known. Large; rich yellow; and keeps well.

Vandevere. (NEWTOWN SPITZENBERG.) Large; richly mottled with dark red; tender sub-acid. Tree of slender growth, but very fruitful.

Willow Twig. A late keeping apple of medium size, and fine red color. Tree rather slender, but healthy and fruitful.

Wagoner. One of the very best of our apples. Medium or above in size; yellow covered with scarlet. Will keep till mid-winter. Tree very prolific.

White Pippin. Large, white, or pale yellow, at maturity; flesh firm, crisp, and of good quality. Keeps till mid-winter.

White Winter Pearmain. Medium; pale yellow; flesh very tender, and of the finest flavor. This apple keeps well and succeeds well every where.

Winter Queen. Large; red. A favorite Kentucky apple, ripening early in winter.

Wooldridge. Large; yellow with red cheek; good and keeps late.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Medium to large in size; crisp; sub-acid. Probably the best keeping apple grown in California. Tree healthy and bears well.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow striped and splashed with red. A showy apple of good quality, and keeps till February.

Siberian Crab Apples.

Hyslop. Large; dark rich red. Fine for cooking or cider.

Large Red Siberian. Nearly twice the size of the common Siberian. Valuable for preserving.

Large Yellow Siberian. Color, clear light yellow; shape, oval.

Transcendant. Very large; golden yellow with crimson cheek.

Pears.

The following list of pears is believed to be sufficiently extensive for the largest collections, and to embrace only desirable varieties.

It should be observed that summer and fall pears are greatly improved in quality by being gathered from the tree a few days before fully ripe.

We make a specialty of growing such varieties of the pear as are most in demand for shipping, viz.: Bartlett, Beurre Hardy, Beurre D'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Duchess D'Angouleme, Doyenne Du'Comice, Winter Nelis, Doyenne D'Alencon, Beurre Easter, and others.

Summer Pears.

Bartlett. Large, pyriform; buttery and melting. Everywhere successful, and valuable for shipping, drying, or canning. Ripens through the month of August.

Beurre Giffard. An excellent early pear, larger and better than Madeleine, and ripens shortly after it.

Bloodgood. Medium size; buttery; good. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Brandywine. Rather large; melting, and high flavored. Ripens nearly with the Bartlett.

Clapp's Favorite. A fine new pear, much resembling the Bartlett in size and shape, and ripening a few days earlier.

Edmunds. Large; pale yellow; flesh buttery and delicate. September.

Dearborn Seedling. Small; pale yellow; quality best. Comes early into bearing.

Madeleine. Medium; the earliest of the good pears.

Summer Doyenne. Small. Ripens just after the Madeleine, and is of better quality.

Autumn Pears.

Beurre Clairgeau. Large, pyriform; rich color. Valuable for market, and bears transportation well. Late fall.

Beurre D'Anjou. A large and beautiful pear of the best quality. Ripens late autumn. Tree a vigorous grower and bears well.

Beurre Hardy. This fine large pear has few superiors as a late fall pear, and bears transportation well.

Duchess D'Angouleme. The largest of all our good pears. Does not bear freely on pear roots, but on quince, bears freely and attains great excellence.

Flemish Beauty. A large and very handsome sweet pear; fine for drying. The tree makes a large and spreading head, and comes early into bearing.

Fall Butter. (VIRGALIEU) (WHITE DOYENNE.) This old and well-known pear succeeds well in this State, and should be in every collection, however small. Ripens about mid-autumn.

Sheldon. A New York pear of large size and first quality. Late fall.

Seckle. Small, but of the very highest excellence. Ripens early autumn. Tree small but healthy.

Urbaniste. A large buttery pear of the best quality; nearly round in shape. Slow to come into bearing.

Winter Pears.

Doyenne D'Alencon. Rather large; rich color when ripe; keeps till mid-winter; valuable as a shipping pear.

Easter Beurre. Large; roundish; a late keeper, and of excellent quality. Bears transportation well.

Beurre Gris D'Hiver. A large and very good early winter pear. A good pear for market. Tree bears freely.

Glout Morceau. Large; pale yellow. One of the very best for baking.

Vicar of Winkfield. A large, long, yellow pear of fair quality, when well grown. Ripens early winter.

Winter Nelis. Size, medium. The best of our early winter pears. An excellent variety for shipment.

Plums and Prunes.

The cultivation of Plums and Prunes has been much extended on this coast, since the introduction of improved processes of drying and preserving. This fruit may be grown in great perfection in all parts of the country. The trees are subject to no disease, nor is the fruit subject to the depredations of the Curculio or any other destructive insects.

Prunes for market, of superior quality, can be prepared here, as the experience of the past year or two has demonstrated. We give special attention to the growing of those varieties which experience has shown to be best for drying and canning.

List of Plums and Prunes.

Bradshaw. Very large; purple; juicy, pleasant favor; flesh adheres to stone. The tree is a strong grower and great bearer.

Coc's Golden Drop. An old English variety of superior excellence. Large; oval; pale yellow with dots of rich carmine on sunny side; flesh juicy and rich, adheres to the stone. Ripens late; about middle of September in the coast counties. Very valuable for canning.

Columbia. Very large; purple; round; fine flavor, parts from the stone; is one of the best for drying.

Duane's Purple. Large; oval; deep purple. Ripens early in the season, and is valuable for market or drying. Freestone.

Early Prune. A variety of the German Prune, larger and better flavor than the true. Freestone. Ripens quite early.

Felenberg. A late prune of full medium size; Freestone, and one of the best for drying.

German Prune. Medium size; oval; purple. Makes an excellent dried prune. Ripens late in season. Free.

Green Gage. Small; nearly round; green with golden dots in sun. Fruit of the very best quality. Tree a poor grower but bears freely.

Hungarian Prune. (ENGLISH POND'S SEEDLING.) Very large; oval; pale red; very prolific. Clingstone. A good market plum.

Ickworth Imperatrice. Above medium; dark purple; very firm, sweet and rich. This plum hangs long on the tree, bears transportation long distances, and is therefore valuable for shipment.

Imperial Gage. Above medium; color, green; flesh very juicy and sweet. Too tender for transportation long distances. A profuse bearer.

Jefferson. Large; oval; yellow with slight blush on sunny side. Freestone. Valuable for market or drying.

Knight's Green Drying. Large; roundish; pale yellow; extremely rich. Very fine for drying, although the flesh adheres partially to the pit. Tree thrifty, only moderately productive.

Petite Prune D'Agén. (FRENCH PRUNE.) Medium size; purple. Very sweet, and probably the best prune we have for the purpose of making dried prunes. Parts freely from the stone.

Prince Englebert. A very large purple prune, fruited by us this season. It is a freestone and of the best quality. Tree a strong grower.

Peach Plum. Very large; reddish brown color; nearly round; very handsome. Bears well on peach or apricot stock, but is a poor bearer on plum roots. Freestone. Fine for market. Ripens early in July here.

Quackenboss. Very large. Nearly black when ripe; flesh sweet and good, adheres to the stone. Ripens rather late in season, and is a good market sort.

Shropshire Damson. Small; almost black; juicy, sub-acid. Fine for preserving.

Victoria. An English variety of largest size; beautiful light purple color: sweet, but not high flavor. A fine sort for market. Freestone.

Washington. Large; nearly round; pale yellow with blush in the sun. This plum is deservedly popular everywhere. It is one of the very best for drying, whether in the sun or by artificial heat. The Washington parts freely from the pit, and the tree is a great and constant bearer.

Yellow Egg. (WHITE MAGNUM BONUM) Very large; yellow. Clingstone, not high flavor. Tree bears enormous crops.

Quinces.

We grow the Apple or Orange Quince, also the Angers. All are large and cook readily.

Oranges and Lemons.

We have Orange and Lemon trees budded, of the best varieties; also seedling trees, all of our own growth. Also seedling Lime trees, of two and three years old.

Peaches.

This delicious fruit may be successfully grown in almost all parts of this State.

Some varieties of the peach are subject to the "Leaf Curl," in many localities. This disease, so far as we know, is without remedy.

Some varieties are quite free from it, some are but slightly affected, whilst a few of our best varieties, are rendered nearly worthless.

In some favored localities this disease is almost entirely unknown.

Most of the varieties named in the following list have been well tested, and proved suited to our climate. We have a large number of varieties of peach on trial, recently imported from the Southern States, and some from England.

Such as prove worthy a place in our list, after full trial, will be added to our Catalogue hereafter.

Select List of Peaches.

Alexander. One of the best of the very early Peaches. Large size for so early a peach, very rich red color; good flavor; tree free from disease.

Amsden's June. Very similar to the above, in color, flavor, and time of ripening, but is not quite so large.

Briggs' Red May. A California seedling; a very rich red; ripens as early as the earliest, every way worthy of cultivation, except that the leaves, being glandless, are subject to mildew; as are all glandless varieties.

Bergin's Yellow. A large yellow peach of best quality, ripening soon after Crawford's early. Subject to leaf curl.

Crawford's Early. Very large; yellow with red cheek. Very popular. When well-grown, a magnificent peach.

Crawford's Late. Very large; similar to the foregoing, but ripens ten or fifteen days later. Is subject to leaf curl in some localities.

Early Beatrice. A very small, but good peach, high color; and ripens a few days after Alexander and Briggs' May. Too small for profit.

Early Rivers. Large; very beautiful pale straw color; with slight pink blush. Very tender and juicy; ripens soon after Beatrice.

Early Tillotson. A well-known and valuable early peach of medium size, with red cheek, and free from leaf curl.

Foster. Large; yellow; of superior quality. Ripens just before Crawford's early. Origin—Massachusetts.

George the Fourth. Large; bright red cheek; flesh white and very good. Ripens with Crawford's early. Somewhat inclined to leaf curl.

Hale's Early. Medium size; greenish white with bright red cheek. Quality good, but subject to leaf curl in some localities.

Hall Free. Large; late; white with dark red cheek. Succeeds well in some localities.

Honest Abe. Large; yellow; with dark red cheek; best quality; ripens at a very desirable period, just between Crawford's Early and Late. Does not curl.

Jones' Seedling. Very large; yellow; dark red cheek in sun; ripens late, just before Smock's late. Tree very healthy.

Jacques' Rareripe. Rather large; yellow; quality, best. Leaves curl in some seasons, but the tree generally bears good crops. Ripens soon after Crawford's early.

Large Early York. (HONEST JOHN.) A very valuable early peach; white with red cheek; rather large size; flesh white and delicious. Does not curl.

Morris White. Above medium size; creamy white; very slight blush on side exposed to sun. Flesh pure white to the stone. Very fine for canning. Sometimes fails on account of leaf curl.

Mountain Rose. Large; red; flesh white and of excellent flavor. Ripens just after early Tillotson. Somewhat inclined to leaf curl.

Mary's Choice. A large Jersey peach, very similar to the Crawford's Early, but ripening a little later.

Old Mixon Free. Large; greenish white; red cheek; an old and favorite variety. Ripens after Crawford's Early.

Orange Free. Large; pale yellow with yellow flesh. Good quality, and ripens between the Crawford's Early and the Crawford's Late.

Natchez Belle. A large white peach, with red cheek, of best quality, and ripening rather late. Tree healthy.

Richmond. A very fine, large yellow peach, which ripens just after Crawford's Early. Tree healthy.

Silver Medal. Large; pure white to the stone. Very late. Valuable for canning.

Stump the World. Large; white, with blush in sun. Ripens with Old Mixon Free, and is better flavor. Curls somewhat, in some localities.

Susquehanna. Large; rich yellow; popular everywhere. Ripens with Crawford's Late. Curles in some places.

Salway. A large yellow peach of recent English origin. Quality excellent and tree healthy. Ripens a little later than Smock's Free.

Smock's Late Free. Large; orange yellow; red cheek. A very popular and valuable late variety. Free from leaf curl.

Shinn's Rareripe. A seedling Freestone peach which originated on our premises, and has been fully tested. Large; very dark red, almost purple; flesh white, red at stone; sweet and rich. Tree thrifty and free from leaf curl.

Strawberry. Medium size; dark red; good quality. Ripens a little after Tillotson. Tree healthy.

White Imperial. Tree healthy; fruit white to the pit; large size; good for canning.

Clingstone Peaches.

Bamber's Cling. A large seedling peach; dark red; white flesh, fair quality. Pit very large.

General Grant Cling. Large; pale yellow with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and sweet. Tree healthy.

George's Cling. Large; white; good quality. A California seedling.

Indian Blood Cling. Medium size; flesh richly mottled with red; good flavor. Subject to leaf curl.

Old Mixon Cling. Large; whitish with red cheek; flesh white, juicy and rich. One of the best of the Clingstones.

Nichols' Orange Cling. A large seedling; yellow with purple cheek; flesh yellow and good. Tree healthy.

Pine Apple or Lemon Cling. Rather large; rich pale yellow with blush. Ripens late. Subject to curl leaf.

Select Nectarines.

Boston. Large, oval yellow with mottled cheek. Flesh sweet and rich. Freestone.

Early Newington. A large clingstone variety, rich and excellent.

New White. Large; pure white, with juicy, rich and vinous flesh. Freestone.

Apricots.

The attention of California fruit growers has been especially directed of late, to the production of this fine fruit, with a view to prepare it for the Eastern markets in dried state, or in cans.

The fact that the Apricot cannot be extensively grown in the Eastern States, on account of the curculio and other insects; whilst here it is successfully and cheaply raised almost everywhere, renders it likely that the growth and preparation of this favorite fruit for Eastern markets, is to become one of the most profitable branches of our fruit culture.

Select List of Apricots.

Breda. Small, rich orange yellow, good flavor, but too small for market.
Dubois' Early Golden. When well grown it is medium in size. Good quality. Tree a great bearer and strong grower; ripens very early in season.

Hemskirke. A large and very fine Apricot, nearly as large as Moorpark, and ripens a little earlier.

Large Early. Large, juicy and rich. Ripens after Dubois' and before Moorpark.

Moorpark. Largest size, rich, yellow; one of the best varieties. Freestone.

Royal. A fine early variety, popular in many places, as a regular bearer, ripening its fruit early on both sides. Very vigorous. Freestone.

Shipley. (BLENHEIM.) Above medium, flesh juicy and rich. Ripens a little earlier than Moorpark.

Cherries.

The Cherry tree requires a dry soil, and deep clean culture.

All the Heart and Bigerrean varieties make large and finely shaped heads with glossy leaves. They come early into bearing; and probably no fruit has been grown in the State with greater profit than the Cherry.

The time of ripening of this delicious fruit varies so much with soil and situation (as is the case with all our fruits,) that we can only fix the time relatively.

In the following list we arrange the names in the order of ripening, (as nearly as practicable,) beginning with the earliest.

Select List of Cherries.

Early Purple Guine. Above medium in size; dark purple, juicy and sweet. Very valuable as an early variety.

Belle D'Orleans. Above medium; yellow, partly covered with rich red; flesh very tender and sweet. Ripens soon after Early Purple.

May Duke. Large, deep red; very juicy, sub-acid. Ripens about with the foregoing.

Governor Wood. Large, light rich yellow, shaded with light red. Sweet and rich flavor. One of the best.

Rockport Bigerreau. Large, pale amber, shaded with red. Fully equal to the Gov. Wood in quality. Very productive.

Elton. Large; yellow; mottled with red when fully ripe, has a very high and delicious flavor. Tree a great bearer, and makes a large spreading head.

Graffion, or Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheek in sun. One of the best of the light colored cherries. Bears immense crops.

Royal Duke. Large, rich dark red; tender, juicy sub-acid. Tree makes a fine regularly formed head.

Black Tartarian. Very large, nearly black; sweet and juicy. The best market variety in cultivation.

Knight's Early Black. Large, purple, tender, sweet and rich.

Burr's Seedling. A large red cherry, of recent introduction, of beautiful appearance and excellent flavor. Tree a very strong grower.

Early Richmond. Medium size; tart but tender, and valuable for pies and canning.

Belle Magnifique. A large, rich red Cherry of the Duke class; quite acid unless fully ripe, when it is a pleasant sub-acid.

Black Republican. Large, black, sweet, with firm purple flesh. Ripens ten days after Black Tartarian.

Monstrous Mezel. (GREAT BIGERREAU.) Large, or very large; pale, almost black; firm, well flavored flesh. Ripens about with Royal Ann.

Late Duke. Large, clear dark red; flesh juicy, slightly sub-acid. Ripens gradually, and hangs long on the tree.

English Morello. Large, dark red. An old and valuable sort for cooking or canning.

Royal Ann. (NAPOLEON BIGERREAU.) Very large, pale yellow, red cheek, flesh firm, sweet. A valuable market cherry.

Japan Persimmon.

DIOSPYROS KAKI.

The Kaki is of many varieties, some very large, some medium, some not larger than large plums. Some ripen on the trees as apples or pears do, while some require time and care in ripening perfectly. Some varieties are pulpy when ripe, others firm like apples or pears.

The tree is deciduous, with large glossy leaves, comes early into bearing, and attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. A few trees have fruited on this Coast; some specimens of fruit weighing twelve ounces, and were pronounced delicious by those who have partaken of them. There is also abundant testimony to its excellence given by American residents and travelers in Japan.

Six years experience in the importation and growth of the Kaki, fully satisfies us that the trees will grow well and fruit well in California, and probably also in the Middle and Southern States. We have confined ourselves to the dissemination of a few of the best varieties, selected by reliable agents in Japan. The following may be relied upon as the most valuable, viz.:

No. 1, (on our drawings,) **Minokaki,** (*Mino-kaki*), sometimes called in Japan "Seedless." Very large, oblong, pointed, high colored, often found nearly or quite without seeds.

No. 2, Among, (*A-mon*), is large, round, a little flattened, orange color.

No. 3, Haychuya, (*Há-chi-ya*), is large, oblong, rich color; one of the best.

No. 4, Die Die Mawru, (*Dai Dai-Maru*), is large, round, with slight point at apex.

No. 5, Zingi, (*Zen-ji*), medium size, and fine for drying.

No. 6, Hyakame, (*Hya-ku-mé*). This is the largest variety known, and of the very best quality.

Figs.

This delicious and valuable fruit succeeds well, in growth of tree, and in bearing full crops, in almost all situations. We grow several good varieties.

Brown Turkey. Large; dark brown color; flesh red; fine flavor.

California Black. Very large; only fair quality. Tree makes large growth, with broad leaves.

Endrich. Full medium in size; white with thin skin and delicious pulp.

White Genoa. Large; thin-skinned; very good.

White Ischia. Rather small; a great bearer: thin skin, and best quality.

White Marseilles Small; good flavor, but thick skin.

White Smyrna. Very large; bears well, and is of good flavor.

NUT BEARING TREES.

English Walnuts.

This valuable nut has been grown with great success in almost all parts of this State. It is everywhere healthful, and in quality, much superior to the imported nut.

We have for sale a large stock of trees of two and three years old.

Almond.

This valuable nut may be grown on all dry soils, and where it bears freely is highly profitable.

American Black Walnut.

This well-known forest tree grows freely on this coast, bears transplanting well, bears early, and ought to be extensively grown, both for its fruit and its valuable wood.

American White Walnut, or Butternut.

This tree is quite ornamental, and though it does not make so large a tree as the Black Walnut, it is quite as valuable for its fruit and timber.

Italian Chestnut.

Grows freely, bears early and abundantly, and is highly valuable as an ornamental tree as well as for its timber.

Pecan.

As a nut-bearing tree it is very valuable, and its wood is much used in place of the Hickory. It should be transplanted at one year old.

English Filbert (COB NUT.)

This nut, so profitable in the old country, has not been fully tested in this State. The tree grows freely. We have them of three years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cork Oak. The genuine Spanish Cork Tree, which produces the cork of commerce, now two years old.

Tea Plants. Genuine; imported by us from Japan.

Coffee Trees. Genuine; two years old.†

Olive Trees, of several sizes.

Currants, rooted, Red and Black varieties.

Gooseberries, Blackberries, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Raspberry Plants, &c., &c., in variety.



Number of Trees or Plants sufficient to Plant an
Acre, at various distances apart.

<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No. of Trees.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No. of Trees.</i>
1 by 1.....	43,560	12 by 12.....	302
2 by 2.....	10,890	13 by 13.....	257
3 by 3.....	4,840	14 by 14.....	222
4 by 4.....	2,722	15 by 15.....	193
5 by 5.....	1,742	16 by 16.....	170
6 by 6.....	1,210	17 by 17.....	150
7 by 7.....	888	18 by 18.....	134
8 by 8.....	680	19 by 19.....	120
9 by 9.....	537	20 by 20.....	108
10 by 10.....	435	25 by 25.....	69
11 by 11.....	360	30 by 30.....	48

Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 30 feet apart.
Dwarf Apples.....	6 to 8 feet apart.
Standard Pears.....	20 feet apart.
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 feet apart.
Standard Cherries, strong growing varieties.....	20 feet apart.
Standard Cherries, Morellas.....	10 to 12 feet apart.
Dwarf Cherries, <i>well pruned</i>	10 to 12 feet apart.
Plums.....	16 to 18 feet apart.
Peaches.....	16 to 18 feet apart.
Apricots.....	16 to 18 feet apart.
Nectarines.....	16 to 18 feet apart.
Quinces.....	10 feet apart.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Deciduous Trees.

Catalpa Bignonoides. A tree of rapid growth, with large leaves and showy flowers. Valuable for timber..... 50 cts.

Elm, Cork-barked. A good street or avenue tree..... 25 to 50 cts.

Laburnum (or Golden Chain.) A small tree, with long tassels of yellow flowers..... 50 cts.

Kentucky Coffee Tree. Well adapted to our climate, and a handsome tree..... 75 cts.

Locust, Yellow. 25 cts.

“ **Honey.** 3 years..... 50 cts.

Maple, Japanese Imported. Two years ago we received the leading varieties of Ornamental Maples from Japan, and now offer them in the fullest confidence that they will prove an acquisition. Our stock is limited and orders must be sent early.

No. 1. Green leaf, finely crimped..... \$1.50

No. 2. Rose and white leaf, deeply lobed..... 2.00

No. 3. Crimson leaf, narrow lobes..... 2.00

No. 4. Purple leaf, wide lobes..... 2.00

No. 5. Red and purple, narrow leaf..... 2.00

Paulonia Imperialis. A stately tree with immense leaves, and blue trumpet-like flowers..... 50 cts.

Pride of China. A good shade tree, with glossy leaves and berries..... 50 cts.

..... 25 cts.

Poplar. Carolina and Lombardy..... 25 cts.

Salisburia Adiantum. (OR MAIDEN HAIR TREE.) This is a rare Japanese tree of great beauty, and we recommend it for choice and well kept grounds..... \$1.00

Tulip Tree. (LIRIODENDRON.) A well known ornamental tree, native of the Western States..... 50 cts.

Taxodium Distichum. (DECIDUOUS CYPRESS OF THE SOUTH.) This charming tree has feathery, cypress-like foliage of varying shades, and should be in every collection..... 50 cts.

Willow. Curl leaf Weeping..... 25 cts.

“ Common Weeping..... 25 cts.

“ Golden Stem..... 25 cts.

Evergreen Trees.

Acacia Melanoxylon..... 25 to 50 cts.

“ **Linearis**..... 25 to 50 cts.

“ **Mollissima**..... 25 to 50 cts.

“ **Saligna**..... 25 to 50 cts.

“ **Decurrens**..... 25 to 50 cts.

“ **Latifolia**..... 25 to 50 cts.

Cypress.	Monterey	.....	25 cts.
"	McNabs	.....	25 cts.
"	Italian	.....	50 cts.
"	Lawson	.....	25 cts.
"	Gouveniana	.....	25 cts.
Small Cypress, in boxes, at special rates.			
Eucalyptus	Globulus (BLUE GUM,)	large trees	..... 25 cts.
Small trees, in boxes, at special rates per hundred or thousand.			
Eucalyptus.	Pepperita.	Large trees	..... 25 cts.
"	Rostrata.	"	..... 25 cts.
"	Sideroxylon.	"	..... 25 cts.
"	Gonicalyx.	"	..... 25 cts.
"	Obliqua.	"	..... 25 cts.
"	Collossea.	"	..... 25 cts.
"	Viminalis.	"	..... 25 cts.
"	Marginata (OR JARRAH).	Large trees	..... 25 cts.
Magnolia	Grandiflora.	The best broad-leaved evergreen, bearing superb, sweet-scented, white flowers	..... 50 cts. to \$2.00
Loquat	(MESPILUS JAPONICA).	Very ornamental; large dark-green leaves, fragrant blossoms and edible fruit	..... 50 cts. to \$1.00
Guava.	Two years old	.....	50 cts.
Pine, Austrian		.....	25 cts.
"	Monterey	.....	25 cts.
"	Cluster (PINASTER)	.....	25 cts.
Small Monterey Pine, in boxes, at special rates.			
Pepper Tree		.....	25 to 50 cts.
Redwood		.....	50 cts.
Spruce, Hemlock	(ABIES CANADENSIS).	A favorite New England tree	..... 50 cts.
Spruce, Douglas.	Our native spruce. A beautiful tree of compact growth	.....	50 cts.
Thuja Occidentalis.	Arbor vitæ	.....	50 cts.
"	Gigantea (OR MOUNTAIN CEDAR)	.....	50 cts.

Flowering Shrubs.

Abutilon	(CHINESE BELL FLOWER)	.....	25 to 50 cts.
"	Thompsoni.	Leaf marbled with yellow and white; new and handsome.	
"	Santana.	Dark red flowers; new.	
"	Venosum.	Veined red and yellow flowers.	
"	Yellow.	Pure yellow flowers.	
"	Vexillarium.	Of trailing habit; spotted leaves.	
"	White.	Large flowers.	
Barberry, Purple-leaved.	A handsome shrub, with purple leaves and fruit	.....	25 cts.
Brugmansia Knightii.	Large, double, white, fragrant flowers,	.....	50 cts.

Clianthus Puniceus (OR PARROT'S BILL). Of trailing habit, with clusters of scarlet flowers, but does well if trained into a bush.....50 cts.

Clerodendron. A shrub with large clusters of rosy purple flowers,50 cts.

Cestrum, Yellow. A great favorite and constant bloomer, of easy culture..... 50 cts.

Camellia Japonica. With care in protecting from the full heat of the sun, this magnificent evergreen shrub may be grown in the open ground. We offer large, healthy plants, in boxes, from \$2.00 to \$4.00, according to size.

Camellia Japonica. Striped and mottled flowers

" " Pink and red flowers.....

" " Pure white flowers.....

Corchorus Japonica. A neat, small shrub; flowers double; yellow.....50 cts.

Deutzia Crenata. One of the best early bloomers50 cts.

Ewrya Latifolia Variegata. A new Japanese shrub, with finely mottled yellow, white and green leaves \$1.00.

Euonymus Japonica. Glossy leaves.....25 cts.

English Furze. Winter blooming.....50 cts.

Gooseberry. Ornamental; scarlet flowers.....50 cts.

Hydrangea Japonica. Flowers greenish white, changing to rose; in bloom a long time.....50 cts.

Halesia (OR GOLDEN BELL). Blooms freely in winter.....50 cts.

Lemon Verbena. Fragrant leaves.....50 cts.

Laurestinus. The best winter blooming shrub.....50 cts.

Lilac. Purple; well-known old favorites.....25 cts.

" White.....25 cts.

Jasmine. White; very fragrant.....50 cts.

" Yellow; " "50 cts.

Oleander. Double Red.....50 cts.

Privet. Japan. A fine shrub, with white and fragrant flowers,25 cts.

Pomegranate. Scarlet.....50 cts.

Spirea Prunifolia. White; double flowered50 cts.

" **Billardii.** Spikes of rose-colored flowers.....50 cts.

" Lance-leaved; clusters of white flowers.....50 cts.

Syringa (OR MOCK ORANGE). Large, pure white, and sweet flowers,25 cts.

Snowball. A tall shrub; dense heads of bloom.....50 cts.

Tamarix Africana. Fine leaves and pink flowers.....25 cts.

Wigelia Alba. Flowers white, becoming pink.....50 cts.

Venetian Sumac (OR SMOKE TREE). This is a shrub of good growth, presenting, when in bloom, a delicate airy appearance, which is much admired. Flowers choice for decoration.....50 cts.

Garden and House Plants.

Acharanthus. Three best kinds.....15 cts.

Begonias. Flowering varieties.....25 to 50 cts.

" Tuberos-rooted varieties.....50 cts.

Cyperus Alternifolius Variegata. Splendid for aquariums.

	50 cts.
Cannas. In variety	25 cts.
Coleus. Named varieties.....	25 cts.
Canterbury Bells. Old-fashioned flowers, bloom all summer..	25 cts.
Chrysanthemums. Indispensable for the Autumn garden; both Large-flowered and Pompono varieties.....	25 cts.
Carnations. Monthly. All good varieties.....	40 cts.
Delphinium Formosum. A large-flowered, perennial larkspur, of a rich ultramarine blue; much used for decoration.....	25 cts.
Daisies, per clump.....	25 cts.
Erianthus Ravennæ. Choice perennial grass.....	50 cts.
Fuchsias. Good varieties, embracing Elm City, Arabella, Vainquer de Puebla, Rhoderick Dhu, and many others.....	25 cts.
Geraniums. Double and single.....	25 cts.
Heliotropes, LIGHT, DARK AND VIOLET.....	25 cts.
Iris, New Japanese. Delicate leaves; large flowers; white and yel- low, lilac and purple. Each.....	50 cts.
Lantana. An immense bloomer; very showy clusters; rapid growth,	25 cts.
Lobelias. Double and single.....	25 cts.
Pampas Grass. Best.....	50 cts.
Pelargoniums. Of the best varieties	50 cts.
Pansies. From the best seed and from cuttings..... per doz.	\$1.00.
Polyanthus. For borders.....	25 cts.
Petunias. Single and double.....	25 cts.
Pinks. For borders; double.....	25 cts.
Succulents, for Rock Work. Embracing the well-known Eche- verias, Agaves, Cacti, Sedums and Mesembryanthemums, in great variety, from.....	15 to 50 cts.
Salvia Splendens	25 cts.
Violets. Double and single, per clump.....	25 cts.

Roses.

A good variety, embracing Gen. Jacquiminot, Jules Margottin, John Hopper, Mad. Laffay, Agrippina, Hermosa, Safrano, Triumph de Luxembourg, White Daily, Cloth of Gold, Gloire de Rosamond, La Marque, Jas. Sprunt, Crimson Moss, Persian Yellow, Picayune or Button Rose, and others, each.....

50 cts.

Vines and Creepers.

Akebia Quinata. A new evergreen climber from Japan. It has fragrant chocolate-colored flowers, and is very handsome.....

\$1.00

Ampelopsis Virginica (OR VIRGINIA CREEPER). Of very rapid growth and a great favorite.....

50 cts.

- Clematis Viticella.** Two varieties, purple and red. The most beautiful of climbers, blooming for months in succession.....25 cts.
- Climbing Roses.** In variety.....50 cts.
- Honeysuckle. Chinese Evergreen.** A constant bloomer; fragrant flowers.....25 cts.
- Ivy. English.** Strong plants.....25 cts.
- “ **Kenilworth.** Delicate vine for baskets.....25 cts.
- “ **Geranium.** White-edged leaves50 cts.
- Jasmine.** White and yellow25 cts.
- Maurandya.** In variety. This is a perennial climber, with showy tubular flowers of purple rose or white.....50 cts.
- Passion Vine.** Well-known climber .. 25 cts.
- Physianthus Alba.** A good climber of rapid growth and clusters of star-like tinted flowers. Deservedly a favorite.....50 cts.
- Solanum Variegata.** Lilac flowers; a great bloomer..25 to 50 cts.
- Smilax.** This is without question the most graceful of vines for house culture or for a low trellis. It is unequalled for decoration, and is lovely when in bloom.
- Extra large.....50 cts.
- Good plants.....25 cts.
- Trumpet Creeper (BIGNONIA).** In the Southern States this vine runs to the top of tall trees and covers them with its brilliant scarlet flowers. It succeeds admirably here, forming a fine contrast with Clematis or Wisteria. Large plants.....50 cts.
- Thunbergia Alata.** A good house climber; salver-shaped flowers of a delicate buff color.....50 cts.
- Wisteria Sinensis.** White, blue, pale-lilac and rose, each....50 cts.

Basket Plants.

- Begonias, Ferns, Sedums, Ribbon Grass, Lobelias, Indian Strawberry, Cyclamen, Acharanthus, Kenilworth Ivy, Smilax, and a large stock of suitable plants on hand. Prices from.....15 to 50 cts.
- Hanging baskets arranged and well established. From....\$1.50 to \$3.00

Hedge Plants.

Lemon. Seedlings, for hedges. Per hundred.....	\$12.00
Lime. “ “ “ “	\$15.00
Osage Orange.....per hundred,	\$1.50
Monterey Cypress	8.00
Japan Privet	5.00
Barberry	5.00

Bulbs.

Gladiolus. Mixed sorts.....each, 25 cts., per doz.	\$2.00
Jonquil and Narcissi“ 20 “ “	1.50

Oxalis, Rose.....	" 10 "	" .50
" Yellow.....	" 10 "	" .50
Lilium Auratum. Golden-banded Japan Lily....		\$1.00
" Lancifolium Rubrum. Very large.....		75 cts.
" " Roseum.....		75 cts.
" " Album.....		75 cts.

Flower Seeds.

We will mail, postage paid, the following seeds to any address. They are of our own growth, and warranted fresh and pure. For \$1.00 we will send seeds, contained in this list, amounting at the list prices to \$1.20:

AGERATUM, BLUE; choice for Bouquets.....	Per package, 10 cts.
ABRONIA UMBELLATA (Sand Verbena).....	" " 10 cts.
BALSAM; good mixed	" " 10 cts.
COCKS-COMB; from extra large heads	" " 10 cts.
GLIANTHUS (or Parrot's Bill).....	" " 10 cts.
CALLIOPSIS; mixed.....	" " 5 cts.
CANTERBURY BELLS; white, blue and lilac, mixed....	" " 5 cts.
CONVOLVULUS MINOR; all shades mixed.....	" " 5 cts.
" MAJOR; " "	" " 5 cts.
CHINA ASTER; from a good collection.....	" " 10 cts.
CANNA INDICA; from named kinds	" " 10 cts.
CHINA PINK; mixed colors from German seed.....	" " 10 cts.
CLEMATIS VITICELLA AND RUBRA; blue and red	" " 10 cts.
HIBISCUS, LARGE FLOWERED.....	" " 5 cts.
HOLLYHOCK, TALL DOUBLE; all colors mixed....	" " 10 cts.
" DWARF JAPAN SCARLET.....	" " 10 cts.
HELICHRISUM (or Double Everlasting); all colors....	" " 10 cts.
HEDYSARUM (or French Honeysuckle).....	" " 5 cts.
JAPANESE MAIZE, STRIPED LEAVED; showy.....	" " 5 cts.
LANTANA; shrub with verbena-like flowers.....	" " 10 cts.
LOBELIA; blue, charming for mosses or baskets.....	" " 10 cts.
LARKSPUR, ROCKET; mixed	" " 5 cts.
MARIGOLD; best French assorted.....	" " 5 cts.
NASTURTIUM, DWARF; mixed.....	" " 5 cts.
" LOBBII; hybrid, tall.....	" " 10 cts.
POPPY, HORNED; curious plant.....	" " 5 cts.
PETUNIA; all colors mixed.....	" " 10 cts.
PORTULACCA; double mixed.....	" " 15 cts.
PANSY; saved only from good flowers.....	" " 15 cts.
RICINUS, DWARF.....	" " 5 cts.
SILENE.....	" " 5 cts.
SALPIGLOSSIS, PURPLE.....	" " 10 cts.
SWEET PEA; mixed.....	" " 10 cts.